One bold young seb from Buckeye State Said " Lot us all re-pu-di-ate." "Cease dirty tricks, don't kick the pricks. But nominate plain Tom Hen-dricks. "In war all's fair," roared out Frank Blair.
Whose horrid curses filled the air. ("8 Congress and laws are naught, "said Frank." One I've disgraced—t'other I'll flank."

To beat the bonds some thought that Chase, "The Greenback Nag," might win the race. In vain Horatio oft refused To lead the rebs and be abused. A large shed mous: Horatic smelt— "Tanyards are sure to get my pelt" (" Sing.

"For if success should also-vate," My Vice would me as sas-sin-ate." "With fee in front and fiend in rear."
My heart is sick with dreadful fear." "To be your candidate I can't. For victory goes with U. S. Grant." My friends, take heed. Novamber's Idea Will find the Tanners with our hides.

THAT FELLOW BAGSHAW.

My hand trembles and my cheeks are conscious of a blush as I seize my grey goose quill to tell of my own shame. Why then do I not keep it secret? Why publish what I might keep hidden in the recesses of my own heart? Because, good friend, I feel myself an injured man, and if that will not make a man speak out he must be dumb indeed. Did you ever know a man with a grievance who kept it to himself? Did you ever know one who was not forever dragging it into conversation apropos of free trade, the death of the Emperor of China, the warm winter, the Great Exhibition, or the Papal Aggression? Meet such a man and begin a conversation with him (if you lare) on any conceivable subject, and I'll wager my hat-which is a new one-to a penny roll, that within two minutes he vill be deep in the matter of his own grievance, as though it sprang out of, or formed an essential part of, the topic you started. There are accomplished little boys much beloved by burglars, who, if they can only get their heads through an orifice of any kind, can always drag their bodies through after them. The man with grievance only wants to get a word in, nd his "grievance" will sately follow, And why then am I to be silent?

When every other injured man proclaim his wrongs in the world, why should not I tell of the cruel injustice I suffered from that cole blooded, heartless, jilting -? but hold-I must not jur quickly "in medias res," in spite of Hor-

Miss Lavinia Primrose (I describe her eyes, the lightest of flaxen hairwhich she wore in ringlets all round her in December. She was an etherial creature altogether; she had the appetite of a little bird (though that brute, Tom Bagshaw, tense feeling, but a leetle out of tune; she in pale blue satin, claborately gilt, and painted flowers beautifully (though Tom entitled "The Loves of the Flowers." Barshaw, the wretch, declared that no one make pease-pudding—I could have strang-led the scoundrel on the spot. She gave nim such a mild look of reproach that he must have shuddered in his boots at his own enormity, it he had not been as thickskinned as the thoughest of "Pachyder mats,' and only replied :

"Mr. Bagshaw! Old Primrose (Lavinia's papa) was a retired soap boiler, very rich, very fat, very grew bolder. vulgar, very obstinate, and very ill-tem pered. Mrs Primrose had been for some time gathered to her forefathers (though Tom declares she never had any). There were two juventle Primroses-young lacare of a middle-aged maiden, their governess. The family lived in a square red brick house, with bright green "trim- I say Javinia? believe me, I am not mings" in the shape of Venetian blinds, a es, and railings to the front garden, the extent of which was extremely limited.

pose verses for the poet's corner of the verses.
"County Herald." I send copies to all I nev

speciable ladies in Bodalming, was almost the first person to call on the Primroses when they came to settle in our town. Not that she much likes "those city people" she says; from which I suppose the she says; from which, I suppose sees any to my knowledge. I cannot exact by state the grounds of her preference. However, she paid her visit and I accompanied her. I cannot say that I liked old Primrose, who called mamma "mum," and me "young gentleman,"—but his day, and started up to town to get away from the scene of my discomfiture and my ruined hopes. I was thoroughly daughter! ye gods, could I ever have converted, and wrote pages of blank verse daughter! ye gods, could I ever have con-ceived such fiscinations! I blushed up to my ears every time she spoke to me, and rod on my own hat, smaslfing it like a Gibus, in my haste to prevent her helping me to a glass of wine. I tried to talk but I couldn't, though as soon as I had left the lows:
house, I recollected everything that I "D wanted to say, and wondered why I could have been such a muff in her presence
The next week the "County Herald," consents like a trump, as he is, and comes

Clust ring on thy snowy brow— Lady with the pearly teeth, Who so beautiful as thou?

Lady, when thine upward look
Those sweet scare orbs displays,
Who shall keep his heast unscath'd
'Noath the lightning of their gase

Art thou mortal? art then not From some brighter, purer sphere Sent to raise our thoughts from eart Sent to groveling mortals here? Lady, dare I think of thee

Feebly would my pen declare
All my fond, my deep, devotion. But, slas! could thy perfection Cast one thought on such as ?? Ab, no—away—the thought is madness-Hopoless, tearless, let me die!"

sent Lavinia a copy, and I wondered ther sh would know whose initials. The sere. I felt sure she would pity son did, for it was evident enough that I was very mis-rable. However I had no one to confide in, for the only to confide in, for the only young man in the town was from Barshaw, who positively rose wrote those verses. But no matter.

I hope the reader does not suppose that a man of in details character and disposition, in a recent speech at guaws down trees and roots up forces, is positively rose wrote those verses. But no matter.

A wind hog the size of a cow, that culio may be taken up and planted in the or three acres of dease hazle brusham positively and an abundance of fruit grabs, all in December, and this are too they are up again thicker than ever. that horrid Tom Bagshaw, who positively | rose wrote those verses. But, no matter, | ored men in his audience, "told them," | creating a disturbance in Mississippi.

mutilated my copy of the above verses by

cratching out "tearless," and sticking in brainless." But he's a brute. But he's a brute. Meanwhile the Primroses returned our and then they invited us to take tes with them, which we did; and then we invited them to take tea with us, which they did. At about the second or third interview my diffidence began to wear off. and I ventured to talk my best to the lovely Lavinia. But I found myself woe fully behind her in some departments of literature. She had read all the new lovels, and all the new poetry, and talked about poets whose names were quite un-You are fond of poetry, then?" said

inquiringly.
"I adore it," she replied. "I could ever live without it. I am sure if ever I ose my heart," she added, with the pretlest little blush in the world, "it will be

"Trump!" shouted papa Primrose, at the whist table, dashing down a card, and rowning with his hoarse voice the rest f his daughter's sentence. ' Have you ever read the ' County Her-1?'" I asked after a pause.
"Ah, no," she exclaimed, "I abhor ewspapers -they're detestable."

Yes-exactly so-but you see," I re olled, "there is a poets' corner in the County Herald, where—" "Where Mr. Tripps poetizes perhaps," interrupted Lavinia with a sly look, while I blushed like a peony—"ah, that alters the case. I shall certainly read alters the case. the 'County Herald' now. And that reminds me, some one sent me one-I must

My heart thumped as if it were deter ined to come right through my waist-A week afterwards I was sitting in the

"By the bye, Walsy," he said, "have you I had not; for the truth is, I knew there dry. Among the many varieties of raisins was nothing of mine in it, and that was all known in commerce are Valencias, Denias I ever looked for. As for murders and Lexas from Spain, and Malagas from urglaries, free trade, and the state of the crops, which filled the rest of the paper, I cared not one button for any of them. However Tom said it was worth looking at, and there was such a peculiar expres-sion in his face as he said so, that I sent for the paper the moment he had gone. I "poets' corner," and read the oked to ollowing:

Yenth of the talents rich and rare, Foot of exalted mind, Thinkest thou the 'szure orbs' Are to thy perfections blind? Poet, dost thon wish to end What so well thou hast begun? Remember 'tis not her's to see, But, sh! believe she may be seen! I. P'

I read this once again, and I was so franic with delight that I shouted " Huzzah! Whereupon one of the partners in the bank, a very quiet old gentleman, rushed to the room, exclaiming, "Good heavens! Mr. Tripps, what's the

atter 2 I am sure I cannot recollect what I said in reply. My explanation was, I fear, very unsatisfactory, for the old gentleman left the room muttering something about "a strait waistcoat." But I cared nothing for all the old gooth men in the world at that moment. The signature was "L P." She had seen my verses-she had r plied -she could love me, then-she should

That evening I sat by Lavinia as she poured out tea for us in her papa's drawing room. By the way, I must confess that she made very bad tea; it was undedown to a tea-table at all

according to my former impressions) was according to my former impressions) was a sweet pretty girl. She had the mildest at her imperturbability. However, I re-

What is it? What is the subject?"

No !- hang it! I thought, this won't do swears she ate like a cormorant at the nursery dinner;) she knew Byron and to help me on a little. But to ask me to help me on a little. But to ask me to tell her that these are her own verses adtell her that these are her own verses added to help me on a little. which she always vowed she had never seen (shem!); she wrote verses herself, it's quite delicate. Suddenly the idea too, though somehow or other the lines were never of the same length—she said it was the hypyrispec of the ring rings in the same to appear this week. However, was the hypyrispec of the rings in the same length—she said it were to appear this week. However, was the luxuriance of her imagination, and she had gone to another part of the room I have no doubt it was; she sang with in-

"Have you seen this?" she inquired.
I had not; and I may remark that I have in short she was a most accomplished and romantic little angel. Tom. Bagshaw, in his coarse way, once asked her if she could proves, of course, that it was a very rare Lavinia declared that it was excellent

full of the true pathos, the work evidently of one who had loved and suffered, she said, with a sigh that seemed to insinuate that she herself had loved and suffered. My heart began thumping again; I gave her such a look! I think she felt its

"Miss Primrose," I said, "a heart like yours could be thoroughly and deservedly appreciated by but few. Yet methinks there is one who would prize such a jewel beyond-" here I stammered a little and dies in short frocks and frilled encase-ments-of-the lower limbs—about twelve ry never will come at the right moment. ments-of-the lower limbs—about twelve ry never will come at the right moment, and thirteen years of age, and under the Lavinia began to blush now in earnest. My courage increased. Believe me, dear M'ss Primrose, may

"Trump!" shouted that Papa Primrose again, thumping down a card and scatter

I forgot to mention that the house was sit-uated in the center of the highly-respecta-ble town of Bodalming, in Surrey.

"pluck" to the winds together.

What I said afterwards I never have

I, good reader, am a clerk in the bank in sat town, and I receive a very handsome stuttered awfully, while Lavinia blushed salary (95% a year) for my attendance from ten till three every day behind the wire-blind, with "Bank" in gold letters on it, began to feel almost indignant; and where I do a little office writing and com- alluded, in rather plain terms, to her own I never shall forget her admirably acted

my friends and to all the magazine offices.

The former praise them very much; but those magazine fellows are so rude as never to notice them at all.

I never shall lorger and lock of amazement, as she asked me what I meant. Never shall I forget my own embarrassment when I had actually to recite her own.

"What's the joke, ch?" (j ke, indeed?) Lavinla replied—"Oh, Mr Tripps is prefers west end-folks, but as she never saying such droll things," and never shall I forget her malicious look at me as she

> cursing fate and Cupid, and woman kind, and everything but my own folly One morning, the general post brought me a letter with the B-stalming post-mark. was from Tom Bagshaw, and as fol-"DEAR WALSY,-Congratulate me! I

The next week the "County Heraic, contained the following lines "To L——a" down with a decent subsidy on the occasion, But then you know my own pression, But beg you to come down and be my grooms-man. We are to be spliced on the fourth of next month. I am sure you won't re fuse, old fellow, will you? By the bye were you not a little spoony in that quar-ter yourself once? I think so; but you needn't be afraid or ashamed of it—for Livvy is a girl any man might be proud of —though I have quizzed her pretty well, as you know. But that's all over now, and, like a good little girl, she has given up 'The Loves of the Flowers,' and is studying 'Soyer's Modern Housewife' in-stead. Ever yours, dear Walsy, Thos Bagshaw."

"P. S.—By-the-way, I hope you have forgiven me for the heax about the verses To W. T. I give you my word of hen r they are the only specimens of rhyme I

Raisins and Corrants.

THE numerous varieties of grapes which roduce the various wines of commerce are the effects simply of different degree of climate and soil. Thus we find that different districts produce fruit more or less valued for the abundance and richness of their juice. The smaller berries are enerally the most esteemed for this pu In some districts, however, the pr uce is quite unfit for wine-making, and be fruits are then dried and form the rai sins of our shops. All raisins, then whether they be Muscatels, Valencias or whatever variety, are in reality true grapes, differing from the wine grape only in size, or the absence of the juicy princip which, to a considerable extent, dev opes into flesh or pulp. The best raisins are grown on the Spanish shores of the Mediterranean, the climate about Valencia and Malaga apparently suiting them bette than anywhere else. But raisins are alsextensively cultivated in the lower parts o dreece, as well as other parts of the conti-ment. The Muscatel is the finest kind of raisin imported. The preparation of dry-ing, upon which the value of the fruit to a reat extent depends, is in its case con-ucted differently from that of the more common kinds. Usually the grapes are gathered in bunches when fully ripe, and hung up or spread out to dry. These are afterward placed in vessels full of holes and dipped in a lye made of wood ashes and vanilla, with the addition of a little salt and oil. This brings the saccharine uice to the surface, and causes the dark own color as well as the crystalization of sugar, which is so characteristic of the cheaper fruit. The best varieties are simply dried in the sun before removal from the tree. The fruit is carefully watched, and when at the proper stage of filee, when Tom Bagshaw came to chat ripenesss the stalks of the bunches are partly cut through and allowed to hang till dry, the fruit by this means retaining its bloom and being a light color whe Maiga in Granada. All these varieties of fruit are imported into this country in what are commercially called boxes and half boxes of half a hundred weight gross. The small, light colored raisins, known fultanas, we receive from Smyrna, and as everybody knows, these are devoid of stones, or more properly, seeds. This seedless form has been brought about by a higher state of cultivation, and usually fetches a higher price in the market. A common, cheap fruit is also imported from Smyrna, quite the reverse of the little Sul tana, being of a very dark color, and hav-ing very large seeds. The little, black fruits, which in a culinary sense are of so nuch value, and which common usage and the corruption of a word has taught us to call currants, are likewise a small, seedless variety of grape. The word current is derived from Corinth which was originally the principal place of its cultivation. If the ancient Corinth no longer supplies us with the bulk of this most useful fruit, the whole of our imports are still brought from the numerous slands of the Archipelago and the neigh

Mary Jane and the Greeian Bend.

soring shores of Asia Minor. - Good

YUBA Dam, the racy correspondent o he Louisville Courier, writes Mary Jane has got it; that fashionable curvature of the spine called the "Grecian bend." She caught it at Saratoga, where she had been on exhibition during the sea niably "sloppy." But she had a soul son. She has returned, however, bringing above tea; and, in my opinion, it was a with her several large trunks full of second bringing desceration of that lovely form to stick it hand clothing-i. e., garments which she

has worn once.

As I was passing a dry-goods store on "Is there anything new in the County Herald this week, Mr Tripps?" asked Lavinia, in the calmest and coolest of tones I was really staggered and almost shocked at such a rate that I thought she was about to fall into my arms. I held out those implements of industry acc "Indeed, there is," with an accent and She didn't fall worth a cent. Regarding head—the whitest of skins, with the pink-est of colors on her cheeks, the plumpest of little figures, and the softest of voices y outstretched nalm she said in the shionable drawl of a Fifth Avenoodle, "Aw, Yubaw, is it you? Deloited."
She picked up that infernal accent and

inguage at Saratoga also. Why, Jennie, dear, this is an unexpect ed pleasure. (Grabbing both the little You are ill I am sorry. Shall I assist

you to your carriage?"
She looked something like the half of a parenthesis, but more like an interroga-tion point. I was certain that she bad been cating unripe fruit, and was suffering from colic, and wondered why she did not go home and take something. But she

"Never was bettaw in ma loife. I was fawced to lave that sweet place, because I had absolutely nothing to weaw Nothing to wear! Why, what has become of all your clothes! Did you have a fire, or did you exchange them for flower vases and plaster Paris statuettes of the

Apostles?"

"Haw stupid! I had warn all my dresses once, and its nawt the stoyle to appear in the same appawral twice."
"Confound the style! But I am glad you came home, if you did come home almost naked and so changed that it is difficult to realize that it is you. You are among friends now, and I hope you will shortly recover your speech and your

POLITICAL ITEMS.

13 Since hearing from the Pine Tree State, the Copperheads have been pining amazingly. 137 "How goes the canvass?" asks the misville Journal. Main(e)ly right, we should say !- Chicago Post. 12 Dr. Fred. Schintz, one of the most fluential and intelligent Germans in

New York city, says that a majority of the Germans of that city will vote for Grant and Colfax. 影" Our Democratic friends have taken a sudden interest in the development of the water-power of New England. They want the whole State of Vermont dammed

-Hartford Post. A vote was taken of the operatives of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad tele-graph line, between Cincinnati and St.

ouis, recently, The vote stood 37 for Grant to 14 for Seymour, The editor of the True Kentuckian calls Grant a numbskull. The Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton says Grant is the greatest commander of this or any other age Well the wisest of men will differ.

136 The Germans everywhere are al most unanimous in opposing Seymour and Blair. In Missouri they are against the Democratic ticket, almost to a man. In Ohio, in the interior of New York, and in New England, the German vote will be more decidedly Republican than ever, and similar reports come to us from nearly every Northern State.

One of the negro speakers in the Georgia Legislature, being sneered at for his rude speech, replied: "You laugh at my ignorance; would you have been any more learned than I am if, for fifty-seven years, you were not permitted to own a pelling book without running the risk of he lasts?" This was a home the This was a home-thrust, but

it was not appreciated by the chivalry. A gentleman in Pittsburgh, Penn., who has a few idle thousands on hand, authorizes the editor of the Commercial to offer the following bets: \$250 that Penn-sylvania will go for Grant; \$250 that Ohio will go for Grant; \$250 that Indiana will go for Grant; and \$500 against \$250 that Grant will be elected. He will do or even quadruple these figures, if requested. Address or call at the Commerciol office.

** If our Copperhead friends are not satisfied with Radical reports and speculations concerning Maine, they may read what one of their number—the Richmond Dispatch—says on the subject. That is "If Maine shall show a gain, large or small, for the Radicals, Seymour may consider his chance for being a successor of George Washington as small indeed." Small it is . I t it be recentled

II it George S. Houston, of Alabama, long a member of Congress, and refarm and Bousehold.

Hints for the Month.

Grant and Colfax is an enemy of his and of the white people of the South, and that he intended to treat all who so vote as ene Swing intended to be fed off this au "What a "peaceful revolution" we have if Seymour and Blair are tumn or winter, should receive a little ex-tra care in the months of September and October, by increasing the allowance of their food and a little extra care in the The New York Commercial tiser, of the 12th, says: "We have the most cheering intelligence from the 'southleanliness of their quarters. The appear nce of the skin is a pretty sure index ern tier' and the central part of the State (New York). Friends who have been health. If there is any appearance of scruff or mange, apply soap suds and the hand scrub vigorously until it is re-moved, for no animal will thrive well in mingling with the people write that Re-publicans never were more active, and publicans never were more along the that our vote in every county along the Eric railroad, and through the central and western part of the State, will be larger animal will be in good condition for feedwestern part of the State, will be larger than in 1864, when we carried the State by

ing off and will require much less corn or other food for that purpose. We recommend that stock of all kinds thirteen thousand majority. Republicans of New York, up and at them. Stop the repeaters' here, and New York is for the Republican ticket." should be kept in good thriving condition at all times, but where our former advice has not been heeded in regard to swine,

the udder and prevent inflammation,

The colt will suffer by the sudden with-drawal of its natural element of locd un-

less the want is supplied by feeding grain

in small quantities two or three times a

better be kept in the stable a few days at

who have been handling it should now soothe and calm it down; it will recognize

is a very good time (September) to select

cattle for stall feeding, and there are cer-tain points that should claim the feeder's

ice point in feeding an animal to get it to

immediately and wash out the

Use the curry comb and brush

eat the largest *mount of food-always an

trough that no sour or unpleasant smell re

Remove the droppings morning and

evening and sprinkle a handful or two of

plaster on the stall floor each time to keep

he atmosphere pure-give plenty of ven

freely at least once a day. Give plenty of

clean water.

By attending to these hints you will fat-

ten with less grain and in the shortest period of time. - American Stock Journal.

Economy in Feeding Horses.

A WRITER in the American Stock Jour

Every one who keeps a horse, either for profit or pleasure, in addition to keeping him well, should study how to keep him

economically fed, buy more stock to make

your farm and granaries may be full to

limate, therefore we should do the next |

est thing with it-cook it-steam it, Ex-

tues revived, and is equal to grass, and nearly or quite as palatable to stock—that

prices, that there is no excuse for any man

who keeps a horse to not have one.

Straw has become too valuable to be

used for bedding stock. Look at its price

in the market reports-it is almost equal to the best of hay, then why waste it when

you can make so much more out of it by steaming and feeding it? It is, not thus

lost to the manure bear—it may be in bulk, but not in its fertilizing virtues.

Stable floors will have to be so constructed

as to do without bedding. Farming is being reduced to a science, and those who will

shut their eyes to the light of improve-ment and plod on in the old wasteful ways of their fathers in feeding stock, will not be able to compete with their more en-

There is great wastefulness in feeding

whole grain to horses, or any other stock.

It should not only be ground but steamed,

and steamed together. This is not theory

alone, it is based on experience carefully

Removing Fruit Trees.

Ir sometimes becomes necessary to re-

as the other. Late planting either in the fall or spring is injurious.

fall; some persons advocate transplanting when the leaves have turned yellow, and

before many have fallen off. The principal

points to be observed in transplanting, are

planted, and if it is not naturally adapted

to the growth of the tree, to improve it by the introduction of fresh sod and suitable

manure. The tree should be taken up

without damaging the roots but as little as possible, and set down at the same depth

at which it stood in the ground whence i had been removed. The side which faced

the north in the original position should still face that point in the new site. In

salt, plaster, soot, etc., will be very bene

drain the soil in which the tree is to be

mmon thing to see a tree fatally in-

least fifty per cent.

profit comes in.

Oats is the most suitable grain for

The Ohio State Journal has come to our present advice will be applicable.

Sheep.—The selection of bucks and ewes conclusion that no more puns on the name of the Democratic candidate for President will be allowed in its columna. It says: "We are not in a condition to see more of them. Any one quoting: weakly or deformed should be fatted off of the butcher. Every flock of sheep earth, Horatio, shall be dealt with in a miscellaneous manner. Any one inquir. miscellaneous manner. Any one inquir-ing who C. Moore is, shall be subjected to retained for breeding. In this way the flock will be improved from year to year. a Horation by our English contributor. Any one inquiring where the Democracy Wearing Colts - The month of Septem ber is the proper time to wean spring colts; struck this seam ore, shall be smelted it gives them an opportunity of grazing, which is better than being fed on hay later We don't wish to seem o'er fastidious this matter, but contributors are warned to desist." Better let the boys have their fun now: Horatio will soon be gone. for a few days. The mother should be milked once a day for a week, drawing a when they will not care to say more about

A Watering Place Incident.

says the Florence Index, "in the mos

elected !

(New York).

cointed words that the man who votes for

An exchange gives the following account of a burglarious encounter which recently occurred at a fashionable water-

It seems Madam, who is of rather a It seems Madam, who is of rather a this purpose about a pint at a time and this disposition, was suddenly waked this will be better if either boiled or steamfrom her sleep by a slight noise in her ed. It should have a plentiful supply of room, which was repeated close at her water at least three times a day. It had bedside; giving her husband, who was dumbering soundly at her side, a trementous pinch, she whispered, "Charles, Charles, wake up, there's a burglar stand-

ing right up by my bedside."
Charles did wake up, and seeing the outline of a dark figure bending over to wards him from the opposite side of the bed, dealt it a sudden back handed blow, with such effect that it landed backwards, with a crash on the chamber floor, while the room resounded with his wife's shricks of "thieves! help! murder! the burglar; he's killed me," &c., and the husband sprang to his feet and grasped a chair, There lay the lady prostrate with blood streaming from her nose, and the husband stood fiercely brandishing a chair; he was unceremoniously disarmed by the new comers. "Ain't you ashamed to be fightin with your wife, you rufflian."

"Fighting with my wife."

"Fighting with my wife."

mean? I knocked over a burglar, now, who was leaning over my bed, tryng to steal my watch. "Oh dear! no, Charles, that was me sit-ting up in bed," sobbed the lady; "and I thought it was the burglar that struck me

Fighting with my wife; what do you

The true state of the case began to be apparent; the would-be rescuers hastily withdrew, as it was evident they were the only ones who fad broken into the ment; but they were obliged to give vent to their feelings in a shout of laughter, as the door closed behind them, which was anything but a satisfactory response to the throng of half-dressed people, who, arous-ed by the alarm, were hastening to the scene of action.

The Life of Iron.

A SCIENTIFIC paper, discoursing on The Life of an Iron Bridge," remarks: It sounds a little oddly to hear of the life t an inanimate thing. But it seems to be retty well settled that things inanimate as well as animate, have life periods, varying according to circumstances. Thus iron itself, when wrought into certain useful things, has a period beyond which it cannot be said to have life sufficient for the purpose for which it was wrought. It is hands and rolling them up together.) I not simply liable to be used up by wear was not looking for you for some weeks. clasticity, and to be disintegrated and weakened—in short, to lose its life and be come useless long before it is worn out, and even when not worn at all. For example, a wrought iron girder bridge can bear only a certain amount of daily use without rapid depreciation of strength. It must have seasons of rest from strain, just as an animal requires rest, and its life lepends on these. If subjected to a heavy strain, often repeated, with little intervening rest, its life will be proportionately less than it would be under other circum stances. The Engineer has gone into cer tain calculations to show how long i wrought iron bridge may be expected live, under given circumstances. And it comes to the conclusion that such a bridge, subject at intervals to a dynamical load not exceeding a fourth part of its powers of ultimate resistance—that is to say, not subjected to this strain more than one hundred times in twenty-four hours-may be safe to travel for about 328 years. But, as many of the hardest worked iron railroad bridges are subject to thrice this number of daily strains, the conclusion reached is that a girder bridge cannot be safely counted on for more than one hundred on for more than one hundred years. These calculations, if reliable-and we see not why they may not be-are very important for all users of iron subject to heavy strains. They tend to show that a thing may be as strong as the best iron can make it, and yet be subject to loss of strength and life even without wear.

Smart Conduct of a Young Widow.

THE Providence Press relates a very smusing tale of a young widow, whose youth, beauty and intelligence are great and whose social standing is of the first class, as that section of society is constitut ed in Bristol, R I. She, it seems, had mourned long enough for the dear depart ed, and had made her second choice in the person of a gallant soldier worthy of he personal and pecuniary charms, but the family of the fair widow were opposed to the match, and determined to place every stumbling block in the course of the lady love. The last grand effort they attempte was to have a legal guardian appointed over her and her property, and application was made in the Court of Probate to that end. The young widow was summoneto appear and show cause why she should not have a guardian placed over her, and with this necessity came her executive abilities into play. The Press says:

"Learning through a friend what had taken place in the court room, she at once rs, afflanced, and before the process of court could be served, the parties were oud the jurisdiction of the town of Brishand at comfortable quarters in the gabbering town of Warren. At a later pears, afflanced, and before the process of ne court could be served, the parties were beyond the jurisdiction of the town of Brisneighboring town of Warren. At a later hour they were joined in the bonds of wedlock, the fair widow selecting her own guardian in law, and relieving the fathers of the town of Bristol from the heavy re-sponsibility. After the marriage knot was tied, the happy couple, who had out generaled the most astute among the legal profession, and who had caused a sudden abate ment of the process of "ye court," quietly took their way back, the widow being bride, and a gallant soldier rejoicing in the possession of a fair and accomplished part-ner in life. The main features of the affair are, however, as given above. We congratulate all parties upon the peaceful and happy termination of the affair."

ABOUT a bushel of letters recantly reached the Paris (Ky.) postoffice that were written in 1861, 1862 and 1863, some of them having been seven years on their It is thought they were hidden by some of the mountain postmasters during the war to prevent their being captured by the Confederate forces. -"Surprise weddings" are the latest everby at Clev-1-nd, One. They take

pless at pientes, camp neetings, excur lons

much exposed to the morning sun, and peach trees which require protection in winter, may be pisced in positions most suitable to their wants, if proper attention is paid to the preparation of the soil, and

the taking up and setting out of the trees.

— Western Rural. Saving Grass Seeds.

WHEN a farmer does not raise his own seed, unless he know by whom, when and where it was raised, and how it was saved. he has no assurance that it is good seed. Thousands of bushels of grass seed are saved, sold and sowed, not one kernel of which ever vegetates, simply because it was not properly saved. Some farmers allow their grass to mature before cutting it for hay. If the heads and panicles be well filled with seed, the crop is some times thrashed before feeding it to stock. Sometimes box racks collect a large quantity of seed, which is shelled while the animals are feeding. Such seed, however is seldom of any excellent quality, and sometimes it is utterly unfit to sow even on the borders of the highway, as oxeye daisy seed, John's wort, dock and many in case its vitality had not been injured by the heating of the hay in the mow. The vitality of grass seed is often destroyed in this manner. If there is a thick bottom of green grass when the crop is cut, the mois ure is not always dried out of it before the in the season. The mother and colt should be kept out of each other's hearing will be generated in the mow or stack to destroy the vitality of every germ, all though to the naked eye the seed may ap pear good. These suggestions will be sufficient to impress every farmer with the importance of saving his own grass seed with care.—New York Times. less quantity each day: this will relieve

Value of Buckwheat.

NOTWITHSTANDING buckwheat cakes are almost universal favorites with oung and old, and in spite of the fact that this grain can be grown on almost any soil, and will thrive well with indiffer first and supplied with grass, or it will be running along the fence trying to escape, which will very much weaken it and wear off its flesh. If it has been accustomed to being handled, so much the better. Those ent culture ; still, most farmers seem relutant to spare even an acre or two of their poorest land, or to devote an odd day to preparing it for this most valuable crop No crop is so easily raised as buckwheat Land that is worn out by raising common wheat, or that which is too rough or un subdued for the purpose, will yet produce them as friends and their caressing atten-tions will help to make it forget its good yield of this grain. So, need not be so particular in relation to the time of sowing it as we are in respect to Selecting and Stall Feeding Cattle.-This sowing wheat, barley and rye. grain itself, it will pay to raise buckwheat for the good it does the soil b ameliorating it and clearing it for the pro-duction of other crops. On new ground it exerts a highly beneficial influence in disintegrating the hard clay lumps, mak-ing them fine and more easily worked, and astening the rotting of the turf, which is firm and stubborn. As a live mulch among young trees, it is particularly valuable; while the straw will make an exceltent winter protection after it has been threshed. Besides these advantages, there are few better or cheaper methods of ma appetite and never hungry Small feeds and often. If any food is left in the trough renuring worn out fields, than by growing this grain, and plowing it under when it

has obtained its largest growth But this crop is valuable for something ise than as a means of improving the oil and preparing it for the production of more widely cultivated crops. Though an acre of buckwheat is ordinarily greater than an acre of ordinary wheat; for though the price per bushel may be only half as great, still the number of bushel to the acre will average more than twice as many. This market is ordinarily indifferently supplied with buckwheat flour both as regards quantity and quality. And there are instances during the past few years where the price of buckwheat flour notwithstanding it was very largely adulterated with wheat middlings-was fully equal to that of the best flour from

white winter wheat. The cheapness of raising this crop should farmer who has plenty of food for his have before said, it will thrive on indifferent culture; the the farmers grow or should grow can be converted into money; there should be no half bushel is sufficient for an acre, if the land is in good condition. waste because of plenty. If your present stock will not consume all your stock food

It is untimely now to give directions for the field management of this crop, other a profit on the balance. A farmer who un. than those which pertain to harvesting, derstands his business will always know which should be done when half the see how to do this; but never waste although are ripened. Some prefer to cut it when only a third of the seed are ripe, arguing overflowing.

Grass, either green or cured, is the natural food of the horse, and is essential to fill out after the grain is cut It his good health. Green is the natural is always advisable state, therefore the best; but we cannot crop before many of the seeds fall have it green all the year round in this and to cut it in such a manner so there will be as little loss as possible. On this account, many farmers prefer to cut it perience has proven that hay when steamed has all its natural juices and virout doubt, a good one. When the stalks stand up well they may be cut with a craeven mouldy hay, when steamed, is just as die; but when the growth is rank there is palatable to stock as that which has been ordinarily a tendency to lodge, which venience and economy, hay should be cut before being steamed. Hay and straw cutters have been so improved to the cutters h years, and competition has so reduced ral trunks it is only necessary to roll the swath over with a rake, when they will eptwine and form a bundle that can be moved with care without the aid of a band It is never desirable to stack buckwheat, as is the case with other grain. All that is necessary to insure its being properly cured, is to stand up the bundles singly or in small shocks, for ten or twelve days when it will be ready to be threshed. is a grain whose berry does not suffer much injury from exposure to rain, being protected by so strong and thick a cover ing; but it is always desirable to thresh i as soon as it is thoroughly dried, to pre vent loss from shelling out. taken to protect the straw after and before it is threshed, it makes a very good fodder

ightened neighbors who keep up with the for cattle, and an excellent litter for horse and pigs. This grain, besides its use for human This grain, besides its use for human food, is of great value to feed to poultry, and persons who have tried it recommend it as one of the best things to feed to horses, when it is cesirable to quickly put them in good condition in regard to flesh. It should be mixed with cut hay or straw them in good condition in regard to flesh ested and found that there is a gain of at and to bring out a sleek, glossy coat o

Now if two tons of hay or straw cut and Now if two tons of hay or straw cut and steamed are equal to three tons not thus treated, and two bushels of corn ground treated, and two bushels of corn ground that it engenders cutaneous diseases: but doubtand steamed are equal to three bushels un-ground and raw, then every third ton and ess the great amount of butter and other fat that many persons use on their cakes, every third bushel is saved by this process, is chargeable with this objection, and not which will enable the farmer to keep onethe buckwheat cakes themselves, whose CAMPAIGN ARTILLERY-Made from the third more stock-here is where the extra inocence we are inclined to argue. Some families, too, who have an eye to economy. object to the use of buckwheat cakes on move fruit trees from one part of the or-chard or garden to another, and it is no the acre of buckwheat which will supply their families with the staple article of food for half the year, will also furnish the honey to cat with it, if they will only locate a bee-hive in the neighborhood of

One word more in favor of buckwheat and we are done. Unlike other grain, it does not wear out the soil nor essentially Fruit trees may be removed in the fall impair its productiveness for other crops as soon as the leaves have commenced to it is not well to plant corn on ground cultivated to buck wheat the season previous, as both have very succulent staiks. But a writer in the Country Gentleman gives an nstance of a farmer who raised an average crop of buckwheat for twenty-six con secutive years on a piece of land naturally poor, which received no other manure the stalks of the buckwheat and at the end of that time, the field pass ing into other hands, it produced good crops of corn, wheat and clover .- Prairie Farmer.

Time for Cutting Bushes.

Almost every season in the year is in

making a change from one place to another, care should be taken to add those turn recommended as the best for cutting bushes in places where they are not wantsubstances to the soil which will promote the health, wigor and productiveness of the trees. Wood ashes, charcoal, lime, ed so as to prevent their sprouting up again from the root. Just now our exchanges are recommending the present as the nick of time for this purpose, Last fall we published a statement from some one who had tried it, and knew that the In this manner much benefit to the trees may be obtained by a har ging from an un-favorable aspect of soil to a sairable one. ushes mowed in December word! never Plom trees which, year after year, have hot all their fruit destroyed by the cursprout again. We had no confidence in the statement, but to test it we mowed two or three acres of dense harle bru-hand oak grubs, all in December, and this season

We suspect the truth is that some kinds of bushes may be killed by mowing at one seasoa, and some at another, while the most of them will not be killed, mow them when you will, unless the young sprouts that fol low are kept pastured down. Cattle and sheep are the best exterminators of bushes. The grab hoe and prairie plow will do it, but it is hard work; but if you are not in a hurry, mow off the tall bushes, and turn and the same and they will not give on cattle and sheep, and they will not give the bushes a chance to catch their breath. There may be a few exceptional varieties which no animal will touch, and these you may as well dig up first as last.— Wisconsin

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Their master to assault;
They will not teste of Poison,
That sugar-coated ile,
While reason sed all nature
The cursed dose decry.
We make our vow and keep it,
No pille, no pukes we drink,
We know the law of Nature
Has not a broken link:
We know that brutes will never
Such compounds swallow down
And all the people hate it.

We know that brutes will never
Such compounds swallow down,
And all the people hate it,
In city, country, town.
An old and false tradition.
The hag has had her day;
Yea, huried in peedition.
Whole millions in decay.
We know that inflammation
Is mother of all pain;
All hot drops in creation
Give hotter heat again.
We know that Wolfort's Pain Paint.
Will cool a fever down,
That everybody buys it
In city, hamlet, town.
It breaks the hottest fever,
Drives pain in headlong haste,
From stoameth, back, or shoulder—
It hits the very place.
A charming cool sensation
To fevered lip or brow;
A single application
Of Pain Paint selling now.
In every single drop so ore
Ther layer of foll samply.

In every single drug a ore
They have a full supply,
And all who wish to test it,
Or those too poor to buy,
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Square, N. Y., and try it without money or price

A Few Tell Tales.

A Nan Hornialy Braten, Robert, and Left on Dead.—Gustave Fahn, who was assaulted by five rafflans and robbed in Atlantic street, Brooklyn, having three of his ribs broken over his left lung, was taken to the Long Island Medical College; but the officers would not allow him admitable on account of his horrible screams and terrible agony from the int-rnal injuries received. His case was considered hopeless and it was an exported in Sunday's Hereld. Brooklyn Engls, and other daily papers. At this critical moment agentleman purchased a five-doilar or pint bottle of Wolfort's Pais Paint, and saw that the remedy was faithfully applied. The effect produced was more than marvelous, for within ten minites all pain vanished and the man sat upright in hed. He has had no othermedical treatment, and is now considered not only out of danger, but has the best prospect for a speedy recovery. Mr. Fahn lives on the corner of Smith and Baltic streets, Brooklyn, top floor.

I have used Da. Wolcott's Pain Paint for

I have used Dn. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT for rheumatism in my leg, and can say that it has en-tirely cured me. Jacob Denkich, Pastor of the German Evangelical Church at Albany, N. Y.

reliave pain almost instantly, as it relieved me of a pain in my back and side that allowed me in rest for three days and nights, and one applica-tion did the work completely.

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influence of the Fall malaria. The most genial and wholesome tonic that has ever been offered to man-as a means of recruit ing his exhausted strength, and fortifying his against the attacks of disease-is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Taken at this season it is a perfect safeguard against intermittent fever, bilious affections, and all the epidemics which follow close upon the expiration of the Summer. It is an invigorant and alterative, without any of the drawbacks which attach to mere stimulants and is the only preparation of the kind which a conscientious physician would feel inclined to prescribe for ladies in delicate health. Nothing can be more pure, more harmless, more certain to restore the vigor of the system permanently and thoroughly, without exciting the pulse or the brain.

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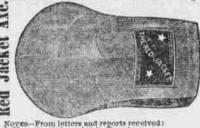
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